THE GREAT DESERT LAKE.

IN ITS SOURCE THE COLORADO RIVER OR THE PACIFIC OCEAN?

Redway Convinced that it is the River-Thinks the Earthqueke that is Sald to Have Cleft a Passage from the Pacific Would Have Killed Everybody in that Region-Something About the Great Deserts of the West.

SUN reporter talked with Dr. Jacques W. Redway yesterday on the various theories advanced to explain the source of the water now covering the Colorado desert. Dr. Redway comes from the Colorado, and he still believes this to be its origin. The opinions of Capt. Mulvibill and other scientific men strengthen this theory. Dr. Redway ridicules the theory that the water comes from the Pacific Ocean.

"The report in one of the morning papers this week," he said, "was highly sen-ational. Earthquakes are not uncommon there, but if an earthquake had been one-tenth us violent as the report describes there would not have been leit a man alive in that region. I don't think the water comes from the Pacific; it is not impossible that it may, but the probabilities are against it. You know." he continued. that the water is coming from the east and that crack that is talked of would have to be made at a distance of 300 miles and through an e evation of about 8,000 feet in the San Diego and Conchilla valleys. I don't think there is the slightest probability of such an occurrence. The overflow of the Colorado is quite a common thing. It is virtually a river running round a circular hill. One bank, therefore, is lower than the other, and when it breaks its bank it breaks, of course, the

Dr. Redway thinks that even if the water continues to rise as it has been doing it will take nearly a week to reach the tracks of the Bouthern Pacific Ballroad.

'In order to save their tracks." he said. "they have put up what are called sand fences. Each section is a section of ordinary fence propped up by wooden stays. The sand blow-ing against the fence forms a drift right in front of it, and that prevents the flooding of

Regarding Tulare Lake, now said to be

filling ur, Dr. Redway said:
"Tulare Lake is not nearly so large as it was some years ago, owing to evaporation. Kern, Buena Vista, and Tulare lakes are probably destined to disappear at no greatly distant time. Between 1880 and 1889 the fish and turtles in the first-named lake died. On account of the concentration of alkaline sals in solution the depth of water in the lake de-creased four feet. The exposed bottom of the lake left by the recession of the water is covered with a thin crust of alkali. The tules promptly followed the example of the fish and turtles. Buena Vista Lake is fast approaching the condition of Kern lake. In 1888 the percentage of alkaline salts in Tulare Lake had more than doubled compared with the proportion in 1880. For-merly the lake was known for its abundant supply of fish, but in 1888 they began dying in great numbers. A few years ago mussels and clams were so plentl'ul that an immense num ber of hogs were yearly fattened on them.

Now there is not a single living mollusk to be found in fibeliaks. The manyin of the firmer lake bottom, exposed by dessication, is now several miles wide."

The depressions or valleys of the arid region are very numerous. They are often united by severe rainfalls, and segregated by seasons of unusual drought. The entre region is distinctly arid. When showers came they are commonly local, severe, and of the tidration. The topography of the county is very complex. Parallel ridges extend north and south. Between Great Sait Lake and the base of the bierra Nevada range the Central Facific Railroad crosses about thirty of these ringes. The entre of tidges seems to be a succession o, blocks of tilted strain, of various formations. The tidges are from twenty to 200 miles long. There have been frequent patris in so of volcanic matter along the lines of upheaval, frequently, o great that the underlying strain have been covered entirely. It will be sometimes descend the flanks of the ridge from the summit, sinctimes they rise from the base. In some invances the charace of the volcanic matter was basaltic, in others scorlings, A good example of this is the harask lidge. In many places these valleys for hand eless of miles are level floors, the advers has often been formed into columnar piles while croling. A good example of this is the harnak living. In many piles these valleys for hundreds of miles are level floors, the edges of the displaced strain are, eving like is lands in an ocean. Toward the not in they are mora level floors, the columnar of the displaced strain are, eving he which here and there causes the grass to grow. As a rule, however, these valleys are barren deserts, which are for the most part is ustrine basins. The greatest of those deser's west of the gent Sait Lake is the far-one orear American Desert, the surface of which is white as snow. This is due to the incrustation of mineral saits left by evaporation. Alkaline dust is also described on it by the which but the inflorescence of saline matter which accompanies each rainfall pres ryes its showly whiteness. Black lock Desert is similar in character. Monve Desert is an expanse of quaternary detritus. Lindley says the sathering of borax along the markin of the Conchilla Valloy is on- of the chief industries, because the old lacustring densits are as little disturbed. These old lake beds cover in the aggregate more than 30,000 square miles.

Dr. Fedway has observed an aneroid in-

margin of the C. neithia valloy is one of the chief industries, because the old lacustrine demolis are so little distribed. These old lake beds cover in the aggregate more than 30,000 square miles.

Dr. fledway has observed an aneroid harremeter a few miles southwest of the roint where the Southern Railway track crosses the valley at a demossion of 261 feet below to level. The maximum depth below mean tide about 400 feet. It is supposed that this contribute the feet of the could of California, having been semanted from that body of water by the formation of bars across the number par.

The region known as the Colorado desert is an atoa of more than 3,600 square miles. Throughout this desert in south of california may be a semantial from that body of the text of the colorado desert is an atoa of more than 3,600 square miles. Throughout this desert in south that survives as the cactus, and in some plants of the sam Bernardino range the vestation becomes profuse, especially in the spring. There is an abundance of flowers and a limited amount of grass, but all this disappears when the dry season sets in. There are about fifty linds of sectual to be seen, the most notable of which is the country for almost a thousand miles around nearly every profess of vegetation is a med with thorns or spikes. In the case we have so the leight for fortyfeet. Throughout the country for almost a thousand miles around nearly every profess of vegetation is a smed with thorns or spikes. In the case we have so the spiritual for the feet of th

low the level of the ocean, but sinks to a greater depth in some other places. The depression of the Conchilia Valley is much larger, extending one hundred miles by thirry. It is now conceded by geographers that this valley is a continuation of beath Valley. It is only a lew miles from the point where the Southern Pacific Railway crosses the valley in a death of 261 feet below sea level, that the celebrated "thip of the Desert" was discovered some years ago. Between 1866 and 1872 a man named Perry owned a ferrybeat crossing a branch of the Colorado. His boat was a little too small and he set about building a larger one. Twenty miles from the ferry there was a clump of cottonwood trees. Perry and his workmen felled the trees and built a seew hulk for a ferrybeat. Perry's idea was to drag the boat across the san's of the desert by means of ox teams, but the heat was so intense that his oxen died and he non-doned the scheme, leaving the hulk stranded in the desert. It became partly covered up by the dritting sand. A few years later some one of imaginative turn discovered it and announced it to be the hulk of a shin. The discovery created a considerable sensation and there were various theories advanced to explain the mystery, the best received of which was that the ship had entered the Guif at the lime when all this region is supposed to have been an arm of the sea, and that it had stranded there and had been linally uncovered by the winds. The lace, however, that it was an old abandoned terryboat is positively stated by living witnesses. This supposed to have been an arm of the sea, and that it had stranded there and had been linally uncovered by the winds. The lowest crust of the Desert? was made more famous by Poet Jonquin Miller.

The popular impression referred to above, that for some years a low reck of land in the southern part of the Annothing to the sink of the San Felipe. The crust is not less than 1 four leet high.

The common idea is that the soil of the deserts some ones it is derived from the high ra

traverse the region.

GUNBOATS ON AFRICAN RIVERS. They Can be Put Together at Sea All

This is a picture of one of the gunb ats that are tullt to ply on the rivers of inner Africa. When Great Britain had trouble with Portugal a while ago she thought it necessary to police the Zambesi River in order to protect the British traders and missionaries, who were threatened by the Portuguese forces. She therefore had two shallow-draft gunboats built. They are more novel affairs than would be supposed from the picture. Each of them is ninety feet in length, and is made to be



boats were made in floatable sections. Exone of the beats could be put together. In a comparatively still sea the floating sections were dropped over the side of the vessel one by one and fastened together. It was found that the whole orestlon, from the time of commencing work to the moment when the little vessel was running under steam occurred a little less than twenty-four hours. The long process of rreting the sections and launching the beats are obviated in these steamers.

The purpose of putting them together at sea, is so that they may be already for offensive operations, should they enter the mouth of a river in the ni-chborhood of hostile forces. Of course, it would be impossible on the Zambesi and on many other rivers for a European steamer to cross the bar, and, therefore, it is essential that the numbout be put together before it enters the river.

These little beats carry nine machine guns, which is quite a formidable armament on the inland waters of Africa, it has been found that stern wheel steamers are best adapted for shallow river navigation, and almost all the heats which ply on the inland waters of Africa are of this type. These war vessels draw only about 18 inches of water, which is quite essential on the Zambesi, for although it is one of the greatest rivers in Africa, it large extractions and in the Zambesi, for although it is one of the greatest rivers in Africa, it lease of a stracter of the present and the zambesi, for although it is one of the greatest rivers in Africa, it lease of the greatest rivers in Africa and the carry and the lease of the greatest rivers in Africa and the greatest rivers in Africa and the greatest rivers in Africa and the comparatively still sea the floating sections water, which is quite essential on the Zambesi, for although it is one of the greatest rivers in Africa, it is for long distances exceedingly wide and very shallow. Fortunately it has not been necessary to use the boats in offensive operations since they were taken to the Zambesi. It is quite evident that they have done good service in preserving the peace as well as being a safeguard and a protection in the event of war.

AN APPEAL FROM CONNEMARA.

The Church Won't Hold the Poor People,

and Half of Them Worship Outside. In the early days of Christianity Christians often worshipped in sunshine and storm, with no other covering save the canopy of heaven. Such scenes have been repeated of late in the wilds of Connemara. This picture represents fully half of a congregation who are unable to get into their little church edifice, and therefore are worshipping outside. Many of them are contless and hatless, for they are very poor. A part of them are clustering around the door, and the church is filled to its utmost enpacity, although cracks have been observed in the walls, and some people in the parish are a little dublous about the safety of the build-The boys and girls, the old people and the feeble, are those who have been accommodated within the church, while the strong men and women remain out-ide, hear what little they can of the service, and spend most of the hour on their knees.



An appeal has been made in behalf of the parish where this church is situated. The little edifice was built nearly a century ago, and at that time it amply sufficed for the congregation. But in spite of the ills of poverty the population has increased, and the church is too small by half to accommodate the worshippers. The people are among the poorest in Ireland. All the able-boiled men in the parish are now at work on the Government relief words, but they are able to earn only among to put bread in the mouths of their families. A few years ago they started to build a new church, leeling a little more prosperous than usual, and they believed they could carry the burden successfully. They have been onable, however, for a long time to give a penny toward forwarding the building and the spend has been addressed to the Catholic public of England and Ireland to help them to funds for the completion of the edilice.

A Rattlesnake Strikes at a Car Wheel. A large rattlesnake was sunning himself between the rails of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, between Hewitt and Cooper, on Wednesday morning when Conductor Westfall's train started down from the lake. A gang of track started down from the lake. A gang of track hands was employed near the spot, and one of the men saw the snake just as the train was upon it and watched it as the cars passed over it. He said it seemed ancered by the wheels, and finally struck at one of them. When the trair passed the snake was writhing headless on the ties, and it wo spots of greenish venom, the man said, marked the surface of the rail. Roadmaster itumphreys came along a few minutes later and secured the skin and the rattles. It was a handsome yellow skin with black markings, and measured four feet in length and more than skinches in width.

WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE OF EXTRA WIDE (22-INCH) FIGURED

WANTS A SHARE OF \$50,000.

The Story Told by a New York Boy Who Ran Away Twenty-five Years Ago. A petition calling on the administrator of the estate of the late Augustus B. Sanford for a quarter share of that estate for the lenefit of John A. Barnes, alleged to be a nephew and of next of kin, will be filed before Surrogate

Ransom to-morrow by Lawyer I. D. Nichols of

231 Broadway. Mr. San ord died in 1882, and letters of administration were issued on Nov. 10, 1883. he having died intestate and unmarried. The administrators were appointed by the lawyer, and Mrs. Phobe E. Campbell, a sister of the deceased, were designated as the parties to wind up the estate. His next of kin were Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Josephine E. Goodwin, sisters. John G. Sanford, a brother, and John A. Barners, otherwise known as Authory Barnes. whose place of residence was said to be un-known when the letters of administration

were granted. Barnes was the only child of another sister of the testator long since dead. Advertisements were printed calling for him

another sister of the testator long since dead.
Advertisements were printed calling for him
as an heir to the estate, without success,
since that time the estate, which is valued at
between \$50.000 and \$55,000, has remained undivided, and was about to be distributed
among the heirs when Mr. Barnes suddenly
appeared, and served notice of his claim,
the administracers.

In an affidavit made in support of his claim,
Barnes says that he was born in this city, and
is now 37 years of age; that his father's name
is Alexander Parnes, and that he resides at 62
Union street, Union Hill, N. J.
Shortly after the death of his mother he was
adopted by his uncle. Gustavus E. Sauford, a
bachelor brother of his mother. Mr. Sauford, a
bachelor brother of his mother. Mr. Sauford's
house was kept by a Mrs. Schultz, and that
lady took care of him and educated him until
he was nearly 12 years of age, up to which time
his lived continuously at his uncle's home, 203
West Sovenieemth street.

Among the lad's companions was a boy
named frank Manning. The lads, while swimming on the river front became acqualited with
an old sailor, and were filled with admiration
for the marvelous figures and hieroglyphics
laticed on his strawirs arms, After much persuasion they induced the cli man to tattoo
that names on their arms. The name on the
arm of young Barnes is "J. A. Barnes." It is
surrounded by a wreath of leaves which it
would puzzle an expect botanist to describe.
All this time the claimant asys that he was
called by his uncle and was generally known
by his associates by the name of "Tony."

Shortly after his twellith birthery he and
Frank Manning ran away to Philadelphia,
where commenced the romming life of both
the boys. They remained there but a few
days, and, fluding no Indians to fight,
they made their way to Chicago. There
their money became exhauted, and young
Barnes obtain d employment in a restaurant,
at 64 Menries sirect, kept by a man name!
Thomas Stattmore, with whom he remained
for about eighteen months, during which tim

thined work as a water boy on the Texas and a lacific limitosal trains, where he remained for about two years and a haif, during which time Manning was in the comely of the St. Louis and Texas Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Thereafter for a number of years he worked on the cotton piantations, and then, is 1574, he went to Colorado and became a co-wboy. After two years he got tired of cow punching and went to Colorado and became a co-wboy. After two years he got tired of cow punching and went to Colorado and became a co-wboy. After two years he got tired of cow punching and went to Colorado and herang a consecutive to the colorado and went to Colorado and the colorado and t I acide Builroad trains, where he remained for

DEMOCRATIC PRINCE GEORGE.

Affable and Unassuming and Proud of His Adopted Country. During his short visit in New York Prince George of Greece, who sailed in the Servia for Liverpool yesterday morning, proved himself a young man of most democratic and affable character. He conversed freely with every one who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He dresses simply, and if any ne should meet him on Broadway he would merely attract attention as a fine specimen of humanity. As he sat on the deck of the Runaway on Thursday afternoon with his legs crossed he displayed a few inches of plain gray hosiery, on which was embrobared the letter G. There was no crown, no crest, no estentation—just a plain mark for the convenience of the royal Athenian washerwoman, made, perhais, by the hands of good Queen Olga herself. The young Prince is exceedingly loyal to his adopted country—for he is of Danish descent—and makes it a point when he meets Greeks abroad a ways to speak in the Hellenic language. He even pushes his loyality to such a point that he smokes Greek cigarettes—which are execrable.

Buring his visit here the Prince showed himself to be a great observer, and it is likely that very little of what he saw and learned will ever be forgotion. merely attract attention as a fine specimen of

Soldiers in Heavy Seas. CHARLOTTE, N. Y., July 4.—Considerable anxiety was felt last night for the safety of the steamer Ontario, conveying Companies A and G. Eleventh United States Infantry, from Sacket's Harbor and Oswego to Fort Niagara. The stramer left Oswego in the afternoon and experienced high winds and very beavy seas shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. It put into this port, where it now lies waiting for better weather. The companies are en route to Fort Niagara for three weeks' target practice.

J. N. Collins & Co.

32 and 34 West Fourteenth Street.

OF THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.

We place the balance of reserve stock on our counters to-morrow morning at prices that cannot fail to attract attention. Compare June prices with present values.

Colored Dress Goods.	Wash Fabrics, White Goods, &c.
ces. This 7 This 7 This 7 Ton 9 until 11 o'clock all Remnants of Wool 1 be sold at one cent n yard. All-Wool Resside Flannets, in Navy. Cream, &c. at. Sil-inch Wool Plaids, at. Tennis-Stripod Flannets, 28 inch. 50. Silk and wool and all silk Figured Grenadines, only a few pet left, at. 88. French Broadcloths, 54-inch, tans, grays, &c. at. Silicand wool and all silk Figured Grenalises, only a few pet left, at. Black Dress Goods,	rices June Prices
Silks.	49f Best quality Skirt Lining 4 to 6 yards, at the Francy French Sileria, fast black back.
n• 1	Prices Week. Suits, Wraps, Waists.
Black Surah, 24 inches wide, at	Size June Prices

\$10,00, Ant ne Gainet & Cie. Lyons Sik Velvets, black	Flannel Bathing Saits \$1.75, \$2.40, \$21.08 50c Shirt Walats 19c, 65c Pleated Shirt Walats 19c. Upholstery.
Laces, Embroideries, &c. June Prices Prices. This Week. 1,00.,5lik Dranery Net. 59c. 1,25. Black Brapery Net, 46 linch. 8Uc. 0c. Black Braner Houncing at 49c. 1,00., Chantiliy Flouncing at 51.15 All our Millinery Trimmed and Unirimmed Hats at 15 and 15 value. Dress Trimmings.	Smyrna Rugu.—1.0.0 Sloan's "Imperial" brand; handsomety-colored Japanese designs: size 30300, Value Si; to close at Si.98. Luce Cartains.—Lot 1.—About 200 pairs, 40 to 54 inches wide, 3 and 3½ yards long, taped. Our regular Si.5, \$i 50, and \$i.75 Curtains, BSc. pair. Lot 2.—About 370 pairs, 48 to 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long; foru or white. Our regular \$2.50, \$i and \$1.50 Curtain, to chee at \$1.97. Lot 3.—About 300 pairs—2 3. and 4 pair of a pattern; 54 to 72 inches wide by 3½ and 4 yards long; double or single border; foru and white; frish point, Clusty, Guipure, and Brussels effects; same that have been selling at \$3, \$4, and \$5. Your choice of lot \$2,50.
Inna Prices	

\$1.25 Black Prapery Net, 46 inch	BUc.
tocBlack Demt-Flouncing at	35c.
75c Hemstitched Embr'd Flouncing at	49c.
\$1.60 Chantilly Flouncing at	\$1.15
All our Millinery Trimmed and trimmed Hats at h and h value.	
Dress Trimmings.	
Inna Pr	ices

	15c Gilt, Steel, and Silver Edgings, at	EFC.
,	750 3-h not Black Sitk Fringes, at	SHe.
•	20c Colored Silk Gimps, at	19e.
1	86.00. Cocque Feather Boas, at	82.09
1	Botoncocque rentitet mone, millioni	
8	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
:	Ladies' Hosiery and Under	wear.
2	Commission of the Commission o	
?	June P:	rices
3	Prices This	Week.
	11 c Ladies' Ribbed Vests at	Be.
	60c Ladies' Fancy Lisie Vests, at	7.5
1	Bro hadles' Eibbel Lisle Vests, all colors,	0.,,
•		
1	extra quality, high and low neck all	
7.	ribbon run, at	19c.
	25c Children's Ribbed fast Black Hose, all	
7	sizes for school wear at	10c.
	29c Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, extra fine	1240.
,	L. C Ladies' full regular Cotton and Lisle	
,	Fancy Hose, at	25c.
Ļ	25c Guaranteed fast Black fine Hose	
	256 Guaranteed tast B.ack tibe Hose	21c.
ı		
	Monte Envilohing Coods	

rices.	The state of the s	ш
ncFrench Palbriggan Shirts, long and	\$1.50 French Woven Corsets at 98c.	ı
short sleeves, at 25c.	•	3
50 Fine Otis Liste Shirts and Drawers,	Gloves, Notions, &c.	П
Plain and Ribbed, all sizes, at 49c.	Gibres, irotions, teer	- 1
Se Extra large sixes, 44 to 52, fine Balbrig-	Black Sewing Silk, per spool	1
gan Shirts and Drawers, at 49c.		
Do Merino Shiris and Drawers, White and	Twist, 10 yds , per box of 2) spools 14e.	
Gray, at,	English Pins, best quality, per paper. 42.	
1.75 Extra large Tennis Shirts, sizes 17 to		
20, custom made, bandsome stripes,	French Basting Cotton, 5.0 yds., per spool 1c.	
at 98c, and \$1,25	Roll Tage, per piece ele.	
1.25 Fine custom made Tennis Shirts, sizes	Skirt Braid best quality, per piece itc.	
14 to 17, 10 styles at 75c.	Dorcas Mending Cotton, per doren Gr.	
Sc Men's and Boys' extra quality Outing	Canvas Belts Gr. Leather Helts 12 ac.	
Flannel Shirts, at		
2.25 to \$1.06. Men s fine silk striped French	Pocket Fans Sc. Wash Buttons dez. 1c.	
Flanuel and All-Silk Tennis Shirts.	Foster Fabric Gloves . Be. 4 But Saede 65c.	
at \$1,50 to \$2,75		
1.50 to \$2.98. Madras, Cheviot. Zephyr, and	Silk Matta	1
Sateen custom made Tennis Shirts,	100 to 10	1
at 98e, and \$1.85	Umbrellas and Parasols.	1
Sc Men's fine Stanley Shirts, at 75c.		ı
3.25 All-Woot Tennis Coats and Blazers	June Prices	ı
at \$2.49 and \$2.75	Prices. This Week,	1
2.00 and \$3.50. Ali-Wool Bathing Suits, two	\$1.25 Fancy Hook Handles at Abc.	1
pieces fast color \$1,50 to \$2,00	\$2.50 Ebony Handles at \$1,10	ı
Oc. and 65c. Fine Silk Neckwear, all styles,	\$3.50 Silver Hooks and Rings at \$1.08	d
at	\$4.50. Changeable Sitk Coachings \$1.05	ı

29c. and 35c. Men's fine fancy English Haif Hose, over 10 styles, at. 125/e. and 17c.

That Madrid Scandal in High Life,

Some interesting details are given in the

Madrid papers in regard to the case of the Duchess de Castro-Enriquez, who was arrested lately for crucity to a little orphan girl. It appears that the prisoner belongs to the tob rung of the ladder of Spanish aristocracy." Her full and voluminous name is Doña Maria-Isabel-Luisa Alvarez Alonzo y Baullo, Duchesa de Castro-Enriquez, Marchioness de Valderas, Countess de Placencia, and dame of the Order of Marie-Louise. In other words, she is a whole lot of grand people in an ugly fix. On Dec. 8, 1867, she was married to the Count de Placencia de la Revilla, a handsome grandee, renowned for his generous character and gentle disposition. As one might easily imagine, the marringe was not happy, notwithstanding the fact that it was blessed by six beautiful children. The noble lady turned out to be a vixen. Her temper was simply flendleh and her tongue "went on forever." She was shunned by the society of Madrid, whose gossip often touched upon her deviltry. So she lived in comparative retirement, and spent most of her time in forming fruitless projects of vengeance against innocent people whom she regarded as her became tired of the stock of scenes which she had always on hand for his special benefit.

He began a suit for separation. He won the legal battle, but the Court allowed him to take away only three of the six children, with whom he retired to largesing.

At present the Duchess is a large and handsome woman, with beautiful, soft black eyes, that form a pleasing vell for her character. The original rirl is 9 years old, named Juliana de Saint Sebastien. She is a delicare and pretty little thing. She told the policeman who found her lamisting with hunger in the street that she ran away from the Duchess on account of the grue treatment she received. A medical examination showed that the child had more than sixty cuts and bruless upon her body, and that she was weakened from overwork and insufficient food. She told the story of her e uel treatment, giving all the details with a childlah sincerity, and when the affair was published in the papers the people of Madrid." says the correspondent of the Parls Figara. The parls figara, so reasonately fond of buildights and so easily touched by the mistortunes of the weak, were loud in their protestations of indignation. Everybody wanted to adopt the child clothes, toys, sweetmeats, and money; and sixty women, from the rich aristorate down to the poor manois of the people, sent in away only three of the six children, with whom

\$4.00 Changeable Silk Coachings.... \$4.00 Fancy Stripes and Borders at.... \$8.00 Fancy Chiffons at...... their offers of adoption to the Marquis de Viana, the Prifect of Madrid.

In the court room the Judge addressed the accused as follows:

"Alvarez woman, stand up!"

The Accused-What, sr. Alvarez woman! I insist upon my titles being placed upon your record.

Portieres.-Balance of our Turkish cross stripe heavy chenille fringed top and bottom curtains that sold at \$7.50 pair eight colors left, your choice for

Silk Cord Br. Picture Nails 1c, each
Silk Gimp, heavy 1c, ecc.
Grand Hapid Taks, brass 1c, each
Ewcepers S1.98 Tacks, careet 1c, paper

Round top stands 59c, Tarks, matting . Sc, paper Combination Chair Chains (Sc, kind) ... 5c. ombination Chair Chains (Be. Linds...... Se. and Ladder.......... 1.40 Drapery Pins. 2 1-2c. doz.

Ladles' Underwear and Corsets.

Soc Tucke ! Drawers at. 54c Skirta Emb Edge, Ruffle. . 57c...Gowns Tucks and Buffle, at.....

\$1.00 .. Sounett Corsets at

record.
The Judge-You forget, madam, that you The Judge-rou lorger, madam, that you dropped your titles at the outer door. You are now under arrest. Officer, remove the Alvarez woman to the common tail.

The "Alvarez woman" was taken away, according to the in-tractions of the Court, and her trial is still expected.

A New Cathoite School for Girls.

The corner stone of a new school in the parish of the Paulist Fathers was laid restorday morning. Exercises appropriate to the Cadets, nearly 300 strong, paradel through the principal streets of the parish. When they arrived at the site of the new school in Sixarrived at the site of the new school in Sixteenth street, near Ninth avenue, about 3 and
peorle greeted them. Every one same "The
Star-Snangled Banner." Addresses were
made by Mgr. John M. Farley, pastor of st.
Gabriel's Church; Judge Morgan J. O Brien,
and Gen. James R. O Beirne. Diller's banplayed "Hall Columbia." and the choir same
What is the Land We Love So Well?" comnosed by the Rev. Affred Young, one of the
Paulists. Mgr. Farley, representing Archhi-hop Corrigan, blessed the stone. The exercises were closed with a hymn of thanksstying. The new school is to be for the girls of the parish. It is to be a three-story structure of brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and it is to have a lecture hall, 114 by 60 feet, with a balcony and large stage. A religious community is to have charge of the school.

Grand Street, New York.

\$1.59; worth from \$2.75 to \$4.

Choice at 39c.; worth from 50c. to \$1.50.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS OUTING GARMENTS

Ladies' Sateen Suits, full trimmed, \$3.98. Ladies' All-wool Blazer Jackets, tan, navy, blacks and gray,

\$2.50; worth \$5.

95c. and \$1.25.

Ladies' All-wool Serge Suits,

500 MISSES' GINGHAM DRESSES, All pretty styles, size 4 to 14 years,

59c., 95c., \$1.39.

44c.; worth double. 83 pieces 40-inch All-wool Black Lace Bunting,

48c.; worth 75c.

309, 311, 311½, to 321 Grand St., Covering entire block from Allen to Orchard st.

On a Staten Island Ferryboat,







If He Was Clubbed He Doesn't Know It A mo-ning paper printed yesterday an account of a brutal police clubbing on Washington street, in which Policeman "Big" Tom Stevens of the Church street station figured as the offender. Yesterday morning Stevens had his victim, who gave his name as John Murphy of 10 Washington street, at the Tombs Court, where he charged him with intoxication. Jus-

where he charged him with intoxication. Justice Taintor was about to dispose of the case when Stevens said.

Your Honor, here is a long story printed in a paper which says I clubbed this man."

Well, did you, asked the Judge.

No. sir," replied Stevens. "He was asleep, and I hit him with the stek on the soles of his feet to wake him. Then I hoxed his cars, but he just grunted and wouldn't get un. Finally, when I got him up he tried to sit down. Then I fanne i him a little with the stick," Justice Taintor turned to Murphy and asked:

Were you clubbed?"

"I don't know: I was drunk."

"Are you bruised?"

"No. sir."

"Are you deel sore anywhere?"

No. sir."

"Fined \$5 for intoxication."

BURSTING OF A GLACIAL DAM.

In the Austrian Tyrol is the well-know glacier several miles iong and about 1,200 feet thick. On its way down the mountain it runs right neross a valley. Water trickles into this valley above the glacier, which for years has been a barrier in the way of the collected streams, so they formed a lake high up in the

mountain 1.0:0 feet long, about 250 feet wide. and fully eighty lest deep.

About the middle of June the streams which fed this lake be ame unusually high, and the lake rose until its waters began to flow over the top of the glacier. There was an immense pressure of water" behind the glacier, and the stream lowing over its surface rapidly cut into the ice. Finally the top of the glacier gave way entirely, and the waters of the lake were sud-donly precipitated down the valley. Compara-

ice. Finally the top of the glacier gave way endrey, and he waters of the lake were suddenly precipitated down the valley. Comparatively little water had been flowing through the valley be ore, but it now been flowing through the valley be ore, but it now been me the bed of a roaring terrent.

It was fortunate that not a single village lay along the bottom of the valley in its upper part, for had there been a village there is would mest certainly have been destroyed. A few houses, however, were carried away, but the inhabitants had ferred for two or three days the bursting of the glacial dam, and had prudenly removed further down the valley with their cartle. When the waters reached the villages it had spread over so great a width and had so in goly diminished in force, that no serious damage was done, though, of course, the sudden dood was the cause of agreat deal of discomfort and inconvenience. All the dikes and roads were flowied, and the rather in the upper part of the valley were entirely destroyed and covered with debris.

This is one of the ills that Alpine dweller have to suffer. Lakes high up in the mountains, formed by a glacial barrier, which have resulter. Lakes high up in the mountains, formed by a glacial barrier, which have resulter. Lakes high up in the mountains, formed the add as one stream, are not of interpuent occurrence, and there is no telling when the barrier may give way and let the pent-up flood all of a sudden down the mountain with a roar like an learthquake, carrying destruction before it.

Salmon as Cheap as Beef.

Bangon, July 3.—The present salmon season on the Penobscot, which is to be closed in about two weeks, bids fair to surpass all seas sons for ten years past in both the quantity and the quality of the fish taken. For several weeks past the fish have been running very freely and the local markets have been bountly in the property of the local markets have been shipped to all parts of the country. The hab have been remarkably large of late, few weighing under twenty pounds, while thirty pounders are common. The price in Bangor is from 15 to 25 cents a pound, retail, middle cuts frequently selling at 20 cents. What was at the liret of the season a costly dainty has now become as common as beef, and everyloody has eaton his till in the bay lishermen have made money, one of them 1. A. Dow of Brigadler's Island, having taken more than 400 salmon in his weir. The fly-lishing at Bangor pool has been fair, but not up to expectations. weeks past the fish have been running very

HAY **FEVER** cured by

AERATED OXYGEN

The well known consumption cure.

For sale by all Druggists. Free trial at 19 Beekman New York